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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/786,747	02/25/2004	Shi-Kun Huang	SQ00166US CIP2	2993
7590 06/18/2007 ALZA Corporation 1900 Charleston Road			EXAMINER	
			KISHORE, GOLLAMUDI S	
P.O. Box 7210, M10-3 Mountain View, CA 94039-7210		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1615	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/18/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/786,747	HUANG ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Gollamudi S. Kishore, Ph.D	1615			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☒ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final.				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-10,14-18,30 and 34 is/are pending if 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10,14-18,30 and 34 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate			

Art Unit: 1615

DETAILED ACTION

Claims included in the prosecution are 1-10, 14-18, 30 and 34.

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-10, 14-18, 30 and 34 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-22 of U.S. Patent No. 6,974,589 in view of Huang (5,851,818). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the patented claims are drawn to liposomal compositions containing RNA and method of delivering a therapeutic agent, which includes nucleic acids, and instant claims are drawn to the method of delivery of the same composition, but containing the species, nucleic acid encoding Factor VIII. Since the compositions in the said patent are meant to deliver the

Application/Control Number: 10/786,747 Page 3

Art Unit: 1615

encapsulated nucleic acids, instant claims are obvious over the claims of said patent. Although the composition and method of delivery claims in said patent do not specifically recite the nucleic acid encoding factor VIII, such an encapsulation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art with a reasonable expectation of success since the reference of Huang shows that liposomes are routinely used for the delivery of genes encoding factor VIII. (Col. 6, lines 1-52).

- 3. Claims 1-10, 14-18, 30 and 34 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-26 of U.S. Patent No. 7,112,337 in view of Huang (5,851,818). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the patented claims are drawn to liposomal compositions containing RNA and instant claims are drawn to the method of delivery of the same composition, but containing the species, nucleic acid encoding Factor VIII. Since the compositions in the said patent are meant to deliver the encapsulated nucleic acids, instant claims are obvious over the claims of said patent. Although the composition and method of delivery claims in said patent do not specifically recite the nucleic acid encoding factor VIII, such an encapsulation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art with a reasonable expectation of success since the reference of Huang shows that liposomes are routinely used for the delivery of genes encoding factor VIII. (Col. 6, lines 1-52).
- 4. The references of Wolff (5,965,434) and Zalipsky (5,395,619) are cited as interest.

Art Unit: 1615

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gollamudi S. Kishore, Ph.D whose telephone number is (571) 272-0598. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 AM- 4 PM, alternate Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Woodward Michael can be reached on (571) 272-8373. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Golfamudi S Kishore, Ph.D Primary Examiner

Art Unit 1615